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of this wise and friendly character with England and other nations with whom we have diplomatic relations.

"Resolved, That we call upon all representative religious bodies to exert their influence with the definite aim of preventing war and establishing a permanent system of international justice."

Socialists of Japan to those of Russia. However disapprovingly one may think of Socialism as a whole, or of certain parts of the Socialistic program in particular, no friend of human brotherhood and peace can fail to feel strengthened and refreshed by the lofty and beautiful spirit of the following recent address of the Socialists of Japan to their brethren in Russia:

"Dear Comrades: For many years we have heard of you and thought of you, although up to this time we have not had a chance to shake your hands and hold intercourse with you, as we are separated by thousands of miles. Twenty years have passed since you began to proclaim noble principles of humanity under the Socialists' banner.

"Undaunted by the serious trials of hunger, poverty and transportation to Siberia, you have not become discouraged. Dear comrades, your government and ours have recently plunged into war to carry out their imperialistic tendencies, but for us Socialists there are no boundaries, race, country or nationality. We are comrades, brothers and sisters, and have no reason to fight. Your enemies are not the Japanese people, but our militarism and so-called patriotism.

"Patriotism and militarism are our mutual enemies. We are neither nihilists nor terrorists, but socialists, and fight for peace. We cannot foresee which of the two countries will win, but the result of the war will be the same — general poverty, new and heavy taxes, the undermining of morality, and the extension of militarism. Therefore it is an unimportant question which government wins."

War for Campaign Purposes. In his speech at Chicago nominating Theodore Roosevelt as Republican candidate for the presidency, ex-Governor Black of New York indulged in the following glorification of war:

"The fate of nations is still decided by their wars. You may talk of orderly tribunals and learned referees; you may sing in your schools the gentle praises of the quiet life; you may strike from your books the last note of every martial anthem, and yet out in the smoke and thunder will always be the tramp of horses and the silent, rigid, upturned face. Men may prophesy and women pray, but peace will come here to abide forever on this earth only when the dreams of childhood are the accepted charts to guide the destinies of men. Events are numberless and mighty, and no man can tell which wire runs around the world. The nation basking to-day in the quiet of contentment and repose may still be on the deadly circuit and to-morrow writhing in the toils of war."

That is as astounding an utterance as has been heard in this country in recent years. The flash and roar of

the rhetoric of the passage are so overwhelming that it is difficult to retain one's senses enough to perceive the meaning. But stripped of its rhetorical embellishments, the naked significance of it is: Nothing but war is supremely great. It is the final arbiter of the fate of nations. It is eternal. The horrible scenes of the battlefield, ghastly upturned faces and the mad charging of war horses, "will always be." Orderly tribunals of arbitration, like that at The Hague, with their learned judges, are poor sticks for a nation to lean upon. Education of school children for peace is nonsense. The prophecies of men of heart and the prayers for peace of saintly women whose lives have been blasted by war are stupid and powerless. Dreams of universal peace are as baseless and unrealizable as the silly fancies which come and go in a child's brain. The most fruitful and glorious thing a nation ever does is to wriggle and writhe on the deadly wire of war. And such amazing stuff as this is uttered on the eve of the great campaign for the election of the President of this great nation of eighty millions of intelligent people whom peace has made prosperous and mighty! If the President is to be his own issue, his own platform, as is said, he may well pray to be delivered from the necessity of carrying this plank about with him.

Brevities.

... "If the press of the world would adopt and persist in the high resolve that war should be no more, the clangor of arms would cease from the rising of the sun to its going down, and we could fancy that at last our ears, no longer stunned by the din of armies, might hear the morning stars singing together and all the sons of God shouting for joy."—*John Hay at the Press Congress at St. Louis.*

... "The contrast between war and peace is illustrated by the fact that what treasure has been expended on the Philippine Islands would have put water on every quarter section of arable land in our country where it is required. It would have built for the farmers of this country a splendid system of good roads, or for commerce, two ship canals across the isthmus."—*Nelson A. Miles.*

... The request for the meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 16th of May, in the interests of reciprocity with Canada, was signed by 35,000 citizens of Massachusetts, mostly business men.

... During the first three months of the present year sixty-three officers and non-commissioned officers in the German army were sentenced for the ill-treatment of soldiers. One sergeant was found guilty of the ill treatment of three hundred and fifty men.

... The International Reform Bureau at Washington puts at the head of the eighteen objects for which it will work the coming year, 1904-5, "Arbitration Treaties with France and England, and an International Advisory Congress."

. . . The Wisbech (England) Local Peace Association, the 25th annual report of which we have received, has a membership of 6,180. The Sunday School Committee of the Association has the past year given seven first and five second prizes for peace essays. The president of the Association is Miss Priscilla H. Peckover, whose varied services are known to all the friends of peace.

. . . The growth of the British naval expenditures for the last nine years has been as follows: In 1895-96, £19,637,238; in 1899-1900, £25,731,220; in 1900-01, £29,998,529; in 1901-02, £30,981,315; 1902-03, £31,003,977; 1903-04, £35,765,500; 1904-05, £36,889,500 (estimated).

. . . The Nobel Institute for the Study of International Law was opened at Christiania on the 12th of February. Mr. Leevland, president of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, officiated in the opening. The committee for the study of international law consists of six Norwegian and nine foreign jurists, who will form, it is announced, a sort of consultative tribunal to give opinions on questions of international law.

. . . Premier Balfour, speaking on the Anglo-French Convention during the debate which occurred on the 1st of June on the bill providing for the assent of Parliament to the indemnities and cessions of territory under the agreement, pronounced it one of the greatest international transactions on record.

. . . Apropos of the British "peaceful" mission to Thibet, one cannot help thinking of what Richard Cobden wrote in 1849, when such "peaceful" proceedings against weak peoples were a part of the daily order: "It shocks me to think what fiendish atrocities may be committed by English arms without rousing any conscientious resistance at home, provided they be only far enough off, and the victims too feeble to trouble us with their remonstrances or groans."

. . . One of the subjects for the prize essays this year asked for by the Directors of the Old South Historical Work for Young People is "The Services of Elihu Burritt and other Americans in Connection with the International Peace Congresses in Europe from 1843 to 1851." The competition is open to all the 1903 and 1904 graduates of the Boston High and Latin Schools.

Arbitration Beyond the Stage of Indifference.

Address of Hon. George Gray, Chairman, at the opening of the Tenth Mohonk Arbitration Conference, June 1.

Mr. Smiley, Members of the Conference:

I esteem it a great honor to have been asked to preside over this distinguished assemblage. It is a privilege as well as an honor to participate in this tenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration.

It was a noble effort of a few noble men nine years ago to lead the public opinion of the country in the direction of international arbitration. It is true, they

represented the advanced thought of our time, but advanced thought meets with many discouragements. Statesmanship was indifferent, and practical politics hostile. Good people the world over listened to the dreams of the dreamers, but they thought they knew better than to expect that those dreams should ever be realities. They did not see, or did not recognize, the spiritual ferment which was everywhere stirring the minds and hearts of men; and so to-day we are following, rather than leading, public opinion toward the goal of peaceful arbitration of international differences, and to a realizing sense of the waste and folly of international war.

There has been a certain fullness of time that has made itself manifest before any of the great forward movements in the world's history have taken place, and that fullness of time seems now to have arrived for such a forward movement in the great cause we have at heart. There has been a long preparation for such a consummation. The peoples of the world are being drawn closer together by the wonderful achievements of science and art. The estranging seas no longer separate, but unite, the people of the old world and the new, and a solidarity of material interests has produced something like a solidarity of thought and feeling. The belief that what was hurtful or injurious to the prosperity and well being of one country might be helpful and beneficial to another is not so prevalent as it once was. We no longer consider the advance of alien peoples in wealth and prosperity as a menace to our own. We are more prone now than formerly to recognize such advance as an increment to the world's wealth, in which all, sooner or later, must have some share, however small; that as the waters of a great lake cannot be drawn from or depleted at its most remote corner without sensibly affecting the general level of the great body of its waters, so the material waste and destruction and moral deterioration of a war between nations, however remote, must to some extent injuriously affect the civilized world. The economic waste consequent upon the maintenance of the great and increasing military and naval establishments of the world is beginning to make its due impression upon the enlightened conscience and intelligence of increasing numbers in all countries. Altruism is no longer to be banished from national policies and national conduct, and there is growing recognition of the truth that the obligations of the moral law are imposed upon nations as well as upon individuals. Public opinion is no longer fenced in by national boundaries. It has o'erleaped them all; and now an international public opinion is making itself felt from one corner of Christendom to the other, and, through the instrumentality of a free press, forecasts and controls the conduct and policies of kings and cabinets.

It may be said, and perhaps truly, that these are tendencies, and not accomplished results, but they are tendencies that fill our hearts with hope and encouragement. The progress of civilization has been a slow one. Inveterate prejudices die hard. There has been an ebb and flow, a receding as well as an advancing tide, but, on the whole, we recognize the steady gain of man. We are ourselves carried along with the tendencies of the time in which we live. We must recognize the opportunity and obey the call that has sounded in our ears of a power higher than ours. We are not to be discouraged by un-